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Wilmington Journal.

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CLINTON ACADEMY.

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THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE HELD ON THE 24th of January next, and continue two weeks. It is the determination of the undersigned to make this school worthy of the name, and one in which boys may be well prepared for College, or for the usual avocations of life.

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A TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

[In 1858, the extreme troubles in financial affairs drew forth many humorous effusions from the pens of some unfeeling wretches, whose productions may in one case be slightly altered to suit admirably the present time.]

Hanging round the corners
Boring every friend,
Sneaking into banks,
Dabbling in stocks and bonds,
Pitifully begging,
Every man you meet;
Bless me! This is awful,
Such tightness in the street,
Merchants very idle,
Praying for a check,
Want to keep a going—
Stretch it neck and neck;
Dabbling in stocks and bonds,
Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing,
They were "lancet free."

All our splendid railroads
Have such awful props
Twenty thousand bulls
Seem to hold their stocks,
Many of the Bears
Are in the market sharing,
Now begin to feel
They've been overbearing.

Risky speculators,
Tumbling with the stock,
Never mind the stopping,
Nothing have to land;
Still they give his gingers,
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For a winding up.

"National" Institutions,
Companies "trust,"
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumble out of the wall,
With so many "smash-a"
No wonder money's tight!

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to land;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Find that they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate annihilation;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it;
Every cent they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Currency is contracting,
Credit all is cracked,
Money all expended,
As if to counteract,
Unbusiness increasing—
Where will the money end,
Every one would borrow,
But no one has to lend.

Dodging round the corners,
Trying every source;
Asking at the banks,
Nothing have to course;
Money getting tighter,
Misery complete—
Bless me! but 'tis awful,
The tightness on the street.

STATE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.—We learn that the Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, has been invited to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University, at the next Commencement, and that he has accepted the invitation. Gov. Seymour will doubtless give an admirable address.

Raleigh Sentinel, 6th.

NORTH CAROLINA FINANCES.—The Public Treasurer of the State has just issued a statement, showing the indebtedness of the State, and its assets. We give a summary: Bonds issued before and since the war, \$12,570,000; Bonds issued during the war for interest, \$1,128,000; Total, \$13,698,000.

To this must be added a small amount due on coupons, not yet ascertained. The assets of the Public Treasury are as follows: Stocks in Railroad Companies, &c., \$7,284,700; Bonds held by corporations, &c., \$2,445,500; Total, \$9,730,200.

Besides these, the State has other interests, not estimated. The real value of its assets cannot be determined at present.

Raleigh Sentinel, 6th.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.—It is rumored that the Republicans of this city held a meeting last night and made nominations for all the municipal offices. It is understood that Gen. Canby has intimated a purpose to permit the usual election to be held next January instead of continuing the present incumbents in office or making new appointments. The common opinion is that Mr. C. M. Farris will be put in the field for the mayoralty.

Whether or not the conservatives purpose starting a ticket, we are unable to say.

Raleigh Progress, 6th.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We are permitted to make the following extract from the private letter of a Republican politician, residing temporarily in the Old North State, to his friend in this city, showing the beauties of "manhood suffrage" under Radical reconstruction.

"We had an election last week for the purpose of voting for and against a Convention. But very few whites voted; it was mostly done by the 'intelligent' (9) contraband," who did not know whether he was voting for George Washington or a new tin-pump. I hope there may be an improvement in the next generation—there is certainly room for it."

New Haven (Conn.) Register.

EMIGRANTS.—We regret to learn that a number of emigrants from Orange county, amounting to 30 or 40 persons, passed on the cars, on yesterday, bound for Texas and Tennessee.

Strange things are witnessed nearly every week in North Carolina. On the one hand, parties are leaving the State to find a better home elsewhere, while another train brings persons who left the State a year ago, returning dissatisfied and determined to spend their days in the old North State. People had better be sure now, when they make a move, —Raleigh Sentinel.

I. O. O. F.—The nicest thing we have seen this season is now on exhibition at the store of J. E. Nash, on Pollock Street. It is a pen and ink sketch of an address delivered by Past Grand Master, James Ridgely, before the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States, at Baltimore, Md. The nicest part of it is, the address is so written as to form a complete portrait of Thomas Wilder, the founder of Odd-fellowship in this continent.

The sketch was made by Dr. Morris Swander, of Philadelphia, and is the property of Concordia Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., at Beaufort, N. C.

Newbern Journal of Commerce.

JUDGE LITTLE.—It is all a mistake relative to Judge Little—he has not tendered his resignation, and has no intention at present of resigning.

When he was tendered the Judgeship the past summer he was in very feeble health, and had been for a long time, and was disposed in consequence to decline it; but his friends, thinking the change and consequent active occupation would benefit him, induced him to accept. His first entrance upon duty was in the largest judicial district of the State, with a heavy amount of the most intricate business, the labors of which proved too much for his feeble constitution; and at Charlotte, while presiding at Mecklenburg Superior Court, he broke down, and was compelled to ask a leave of absence, and returned home. Since his return his health has been slowly mending, and he hopes to enter upon the duties of the spring riding fully restored.

Wadesboro' Argus.

WORTHY OF MENTION.—That all the citizens of this county, of Northern birth, some who came here before the war and others since, excepting one, voted the Conservative ticket at the recent election. The exception, a deserter from the South during the war, after getting a contract from the Confederate Government to furnish fish oil, voted for himself and is elected to the Convention.—Wadesboro' Argus.

JAMES CORPUS.—Judge Little had before him, on last Saturday, in chambers, at this place, a case on a writ of habeas corpus, the points of which are these: A young man named Dunn, during the first part of last week, had carried away and taken, in South Carolina, a daughter of James S. Marsh, of Union county, of this State, without her parents' consent, said daughter being barely thirteen years of age. The daughter not having attained marriageable age, according to the laws of the State, which is fourteen years, upon a petition brought by the case and heard by the facts, the Judge returned the child to the custody of her parents until the 30th of this month, when there will be a full and final hearing.—Wadesboro' Argus.

WILD PIGEONS.—Numerous flocks of wild pigeons were seen passing over this section last week. But from numerous inquiries made by us we cannot ascertain that they are using herabouts, nor can we learn that any one has succeeded in shooting any of them.—Wadesboro' Argus.

Abstract of Secretary McCulloch's Report.

The finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depression of the currency, are in a much more satisfactory condition than they were when the Secretary had the honor to make to Congress his last annual report. Since the 1st day of November, 1865, \$493,999,208 of interest-bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness, and of temporary loans, have been paid or converted into bonds; and the public debt, deducting therefrom cash in the treasury, which is to be applied to its payment, has been reduced to \$30,805,655. During the same period a decided improvement has also been witnessed in the general economical condition of the country.—The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to that extent authorized by law, has prevented an expansion of credits to which a redundant, and especially a depreciated currency is always an incentive, and has no little influence in stimulating labor and increasing productions. Industry has been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although incomes have been small and trade generally inactive, no real financial embarrassment has there been less financial embarrassment than in the United States.

Since the 1st day of September, 1865, the temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and five per cent. notes, have all been paid, with the exception of small amounts, and the public debt has been reduced to \$217,094,169 to \$17,878,040. \$11,560,000 having been taken up with three per cent. certificates; seven and three-tenths notes from \$830,000,000 to \$387,978,300; United States notes, including fractional currency, from \$459,565,311 to \$337,871,477; while the cash in the Treasury has increased from \$28,218,055 to \$133,938,308; and the funded debt has been increased \$686,504,800. While this has been accomplished, and has been no commercial crisis, and outside of the Southern States, which are still greatly suffering from the effects of the war, there has been no real financial embarrassment.

In his last report the Secretary remarked that after a careful survey of the whole field he was of opinion that specie payment might be resumed, and ought to be resumed as early as the first day of July, 1868.—While he indulged the hope that such would be the case, and that the legislation, and such the condition of our productive industry, that this most desirable event might be brought about at a still earlier day. These anticipations of the Secretary may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient for home consumption. The expenses of the Government by reason of the war, and the establishment of military governments in the Southern States, have greatly exceeded the estimates. The Government has been defrauded of a large part of its revenue upon distilled liquors, and the condition of the South has been dissatisfied with the present legislation, and such the condition of our productive industry, that this most desirable event might be brought about at a still earlier day. These anticipations of the Secretary may not be fully realized.

TAXATION.

To tax wisely, so as to raise large revenues without oppressing industry, is one of the most difficult duties ever devolved upon the law making power. Taxation can never be otherwise than burdensome, and it becomes especially so when subject to frequent changes. It is, therefore, of great importance that the revenue laws should be stable.

THE TARIFF.

In order that the present tariff should be a revenue tariff, important modifications will be necessary, which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by irredeemable currency. The Secretary does not, therefore, recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session; but there are some features of it and some matters connected with it which require early attention.

The experience of the Department discloses many disadvantages attendant upon the collection of duties on imports when the rates are high and estimated on an ad valorem basis.

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF CONTRACTS NECESSARY.

Public faith does not depend alone upon adequate revenue laws, nor upon economy in the administration of the Government; it rests also upon the observance of contracts in spirit as well as in letter. In fact, without this there will be neither an efficient administration of the revenue laws nor economy in expenditures. Nothing but absolute insolvency will save from the infamy of repudiation a nation that does not pay its debts according to the understanding at the time they were contracted; and when a nation voluntarily violates this understanding, it will soon be unable to pay the very effect of its own example, to enforce its revenue laws, and its expenditures will only be checked by its inability to collect. How much of the demoralization which exists in the revenue service of the United States is attributable to the failure of the Government to redeem

legal-tender notes according to their tenor.

would be an interesting subject of inquiry, but hardly appropriate in a communication like this. Now, to what is the United States pledged in regard to the public debt? Is it not that it shall be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the subscribers to its loans at the time subscriptions were solicited and obtained? And can there be any question in regard to the nature of this understanding? Was it not that while interest-bearing notes should be converted into bonds or paid in lawful money, the bonds should be paid, principal as well as interest, in coin? Was not this the understanding of the Congress which passed the loan bills, and of the people who furnished money? Did any member of the House or Senate, prior to 1864, in the exhaustive discussions of these bills, ever intimate that the bonds to be issued in accordance with their provisions might be paid when redeemed in a depreciated currency? Was there a single subscriber to the five-twenty bonds, or to the seven and three-tenths notes, which, by their terms, were convertible into bonds, who did not believe, and who was not given to understand by agents of the Government, that the principal and interest of these bonds were payable in coin? Does any one suppose that the people of the United States, self-sacrificing as they were in support of the Government, would have sold their stocks, their lands, the products of their farms, of their factories, and their shops, and invested their proceeds in five-twenty bonds, and seven and three-tenths notes, convertible into such bonds, if they had understood that these bonds were to be redeemed, after five years from their respective dates, in a currency the value of which they could form no reliable estimate of? The Secretary of the Treasury, when the world Congress, when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, and when a failure to raise money for the support of the Federal army would have been a success to the rebellion and ruin to the Union cause, have dared to attempt the experiment of raising money by bonds not redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years in a currency convertible, but the value of which might not depend upon the solvency of Government, but upon the amount in circulation?

NO SUCH UNDERSTANDING EXISTED, AND FORMALLY TO SUCH EXTENT WAS TRIED.

The bonds were negotiated with the definite understanding that they were payable in coin, and the seven and three-tenths notes with an equally definite understanding that they were convertible, at the option of the holder, into bonds of a similar character, or payable in lawful money. Contracts were made in good faith on both sides—a part of them when the Government was in imminent peril and needed money to preserve its existence—the balance when its necessities were scarcely less urgent for payment of its just obligations to contractors and to the gallant men of the United States and the great body of patriotic and public honor, which to a nation are of priceless worth, require that these contracts should be complied with in the spirit in which they were made.

Holders of our bonds at home and abroad, who understand the character of the people of the United States, and the great body of patriotic and public honor, which to a nation are of priceless worth, require that these contracts should be complied with in the spirit in which they were made.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES TO THEIR PROPER RELATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT BE OVERESTIMATED.

A curtailing of the maintenance of the public faith are not all that is required to restore the country to perfect financial health. We need, in addition to these, a united country—united in fact as well as in name. It may not be proper for the Secretary in this report to discuss the measures regarded by the public as best calculated to bring about the most desirable result. This, however, he feels it his duty to say, as he substantially said in his last year's report, that the question of reconstruction, as a purely financial question, is, in his judgment, second in importance to none that Congress will ever be called upon to consider.

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FROM TAXATION.

There is a general sentiment among taxpayers that the exemption of Government bonds from taxation is not exactly right, and that it ought to be in some way avoided in future issues. The Secretary has no hesitation in admitting that he is in sympathy with the sentiment. The difficulty in the way, however, as has been suggested, arises from the fact that if the bonds hereafter to be issued were to be subject to local taxation, very few would be held where taxes are high, and there would be a constant tendency to a concentration of the States, and counties, and cities, where taxes are low, or in foreign countries, where they would escape taxation altogether. It is a matter of great importance that Government bonds should be a desirable investment in all parts of the country, and it is obvious that the State should be in some manner compensated for the right, now denied, of taxing them as other kinds of property are taxed. After giving the subject careful consideration, the Secretary suggests no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds, to be known as the Consolidated Debt of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run, into which all other obligations of the Government shall as rapidly as possible be converted. That of the interest at each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government and paid over to the States, according to their proportion. By this means all bonds, wherever held, would be taxed alike, and a general distribution of them would be secured. State taxes, including levies for county and municipal purposes, as a general thing, exceed one per cent., but when debts incurred for payment of bounties are paid, and in process of the States they are already in process of rapid extinction, and economy is again practiced in the administration of the States, this indirect assessment will be quite likely to equal the tax assessed upon other property. If the debt to be funded shall amount to \$2,000,000,000, the amount to be reserved and paid to the States annually would be \$20,000,000.

EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES.

These will be found in the President's message.

A French correspondent asserts that Garibaldi had commenced retreating before the attack at Montana, and that the slaughter of his volunteers by the Chassepots was entirely unnecessary.

The meanness thing we have seen in political malignity is the request of the Tennessee Legislature that Congress will impeach the President; a President from their own State! "Is a foul bird," etc.

Lookout Mountain was on fire last week, and at night presented a grand spectacle, resembling countless camp-fires.

Alarming State of Affairs in Alabama.

Armed Rising of the Blacks.—Troops Sent to the Spot.—Arrests, &c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 4.—Alarming excesses have recently been committed by the blacks in Bullock county. In the neighborhood of Perote the colored Loyal Leaguers organized and resisted the processes of civil law. Under instructions from colored emissaries they formed a code of laws to govern the negro population, opened court, officers and exercised, arresting by night all blacks who opposed their unlawful proceedings, and carried punishment so far that their victims applied to the civil authorities for protection.

The black "sheriff" and his deputy were finally arrested, but other insurrectionary leaders organized the negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from other leagues was summoned, and the blacks flocked to Union Springs, threatening a general rising, and extermination of the whites and taking possession of the country. The black leaders went to plantations and forced laborers to join them for vengeance, showing pretended orders from General Swayne giving them the right to kill all resisting their authority.

During the excitement a negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties (alleged to be the negroes themselves) to influence the blacks. The whites universally regret it.

The white citizens have organized for protection. Gen. Swayne was appealed to, and promptly sent a detachment of troops to the scene of trouble to restore order.

Fifteen black insurrectionists have been arrested and lodged in jail to be tried by the civil authorities.

At last accounts order was restored and all was quiet.

A Mower Mowed.

The decapitation of General Mower, that most blood-thirsty of all the military heads, and with whom Louisiana and Texas have been secured, is the most delicate case of retributive justice since the head of the ingenious Dr. Guillotine was shaved off by his own admirable invention. Gen. Hancock found this proscription a sad part of bloody to the elbows, and filling the daily papers of two cities with the lists of his victims. He had strewed two States with decapitated governors, judges, sheriffs, legislators, and justices of the peace, when Nemesis, in the shape of a firm from Hancock, overtook the butcher, and off went his own head! A more obscure name, and of so serious a nature, than Sheridan, the defunct Mower has been honored by a bow or regret from the Radical party. The killing of a rat could not have occasioned less comment than the removal of Mower.—Richmond Enquirer.

Attempt of a Young Bride in Baltimore to Commit Suicide.

On Saturday last, a young woman of fourteen years was joined in wedlock to a man of thirty-five years, named Wise, in the eastern section of the city, and the indications of a life of happiness were very fair. On Sunday, however, a difficulty arose, and of so serious a nature, that the husband did not again speak to or notice his young wife. She bore the trial with apparent firmness until Thursday, when she determined to put an end to her trouble by ending her existence. She went to the drug store, at the corner of Pratt and Eden streets, and there secured a half ounce of laudanum, by stating that it was for a person who was suffering from the cramp. As soon as she reached her home she swallowed the poison, and it was not discovered until she showed symptoms of stupor. A physician was then called, and after considerable effort failed to revive her, she died. Her husband, who is a native of Louisiana, is now in the city, and is expected to be arrested for the crime of poisoning.

A German named Ferdinand Stehle, committed suicide about 10 o'clock last night, by shooting himself in the mouth.

The circumstances are about as follows:—Mr. Stehle is a cabinet maker, and keeps a grocery at No. 263 Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green. For some two years past he has suffered greatly from dyspepsia, and lately grew very despondent. Yesterday he refused to go to his work, and secluded himself in the cellar, where he remained until night. When he came up to the store his wife asked him to close the windows. He said he would do so for the third time. After putting up the shutters, he drew a pistol, and his wife grappled with him to get it, but failing, ran to the door and shouted for help. The man ran behind the counter, and putting the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth, discharged it, killing himself instantly. His face was literally torn to pieces. He was an industrious and temperate man, and it is supposed that he was laboring under a fit of mental derangement. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely loss.—Louisville Courier, Nov. 28.

A suit brought in Cincinnati to resist the County Treasurer's collection of a tax assessed upon \$31,000 of greenbacks as so much capital, was decided on Tuesday, against the tax. It was held that the greenbacks were but a form of loan, and that like all other loans of the United States, they are exempt from State taxation.

The majority report on impeachment is wandering about in search of a father—some attribute it to Williams's loins and some to Bowtell's. It seems to be Bowtell's style—about his father—an illegitimate offspring, at any rate.

Business is rapidly reviving in Memphis.

Oxford has no more "town and gown" rows.

Fifteen only, to the million, commit suicide in Spain.

Immigrants are pouring into the Eastern part of Texas.

There is a scarcity of wheat on the Louisiana, Texas, border.

Toronto is enjoying a good supply of counterfeit ten cent pieces.

Denver City, Colorado Territory

Some months since, upon the change of officers of the North Carolina Railroad, followed by the inauguration of the "new arrangement," by which freight was to be transported over the entire length of the Road instead of coming to it and leaving it at Raleigh, a few papers took occasion to attack its management and predict its rapid decline. Political influences and party favoritism was more than hinted at as the only cause of the election of President TURNER, while Superintendent ARNOLD was denounced as incompetent because the passenger trains did not run to suit the ideas or convenience of certain editors.

From all these charges we attempted to defend the officers of the Road, not from personal motives or interest, and most assuredly not from party feeling. If there is one politician in the State we have more consistently differed from than the Hon. JOSHUA TURNER, the President of the Road, we are not aware of it, having admired nothing in his former political history but his uncompromising honesty and consistency. To be sure, he never did like Holden, and in this he has shown more sagacity than many citizens of North Carolina, ourselves included. But we defended the management of the Road because we thought we saw in the very outset of the new administration the evidences of good judgment and certain success. We know and appreciated the necessities of our State Treasury, the increasing burden of our public debt, and the impoverished condition of our people. We knew that every day the accrued interest upon our bonds remained unpaid, that the credit of North Carolina suffered, and honest and needy creditors of the State were deprived of their just dues. We feel the necessity of the resumption of the payment of this interest, and we know too well how ill prepared are the people to bear the taxation necessary to do so.

Under the circumstances, the State's investments in works of internal improvement became of paramount importance, and especially the stock held in her greatest work of special interest in aiding her to meet the demands upon her Treasury. We, therefore, were prepared to endorse those officers of the North Carolina Railroad who we believed would add to its revenue and contribute to its economical management. And when, by an unnecessary hue and cry, raised by the friends of a rival corporation, it seemed that public opinion was setting against the present officers of the Road, we asked that there should be a suspension of judgment until the facts and figures demonstrated the success or failure of the present management, and the means they had adopted for its welfare.

Much earlier than we had supposed, can the officers challenge an inspection of their labors. Much sooner than we thought possible has their intelligent administration had a marked effect upon the receipts and expenditures of the road. Sometime since we published a full tabular statement of the operations for August and September, which then showed a large increase, compared with the corresponding months of last year. Under the "State News" will be found a very satisfactory abstract of the receipts and expenditures for October. It will be seen that in one month there is an increase in the profits of the road of more than twenty-seven thousand dollars as compared with October 1866. Doubtless much of this increase is in consequence of the development of new business which cheap and quick through tariffs has stimulated, but we venture the assertion that much the larger part is from the inauguration of the "new arrangement" for freight and the economical management of the road.

We congratulate the officers of this corporation upon their success thus far—we congratulate the people of North Carolina upon these figures. Let the enterprise, energy, economy and intelligence which has thus far characterized the present administration, continue, and the day is not distant when her stock in the North Carolina Railroad will pay quite half of the interest on the State's entire debt of thirteen and a half millions of dollars.

Radical Wrath.

The Radicals are venting their impotent wrath against the President on account of the fearless tone of that official's message. Had it not been for the warning voice of the people in the late elections there can hardly be a doubt that the President would have been impeached, and pending the trial, suspended from exercising the functions of his office, the Reconstruction Acts would have been amended so that only a majority of the votes cast would be sufficient to call Conventions in the Southern States and confirm the Constitutions which they may adopt; yea, the "mild confiscation" doctrine of Thad. Stevens may have found endorsement from Congress. But now they fume and threaten all these things, and more, but none so craven as to pay respect to their ridiculous rage.

They pretend to see in the message of President JOHNSON the grossest insults to the dignity and power of Congress. Last session holding over the Executive their powerful threats of suspension and removal, they now find that officer warning them of the danger of disregarding the Constitution and injuring the "organic structure of the Government," and stating in language full of meaning that in such cases "the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards."

The reference of the President to the possibility of Congress "abolishing the coordinate department of the Government" is understood to be the threat of the Radicals that when articles of impeachment are prepared, he is to be suspended from office during the trial. To show how little authority they have for such an act, and how utterly "outside of the Constitution" such legislation would be, the following

extract from "Madison's Debates" will show:

IN CONVENTION, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, '87.
Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved, "That persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and acquitted."
Mr. Madison: "The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate."
"Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment."
"On the question to agree to it:
"Aye—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—3.
"No—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—8.
"So the proposed amendment was rejected."

Negro Suffrage.

Suffrage is the cornerstone of free governments, and upon its proper and legal exercise, under the restraints of wholesome legislation, depends the welfare and advancement of the people. Men connect themselves with governmental associations for the general good, reserving for themselves such rights and privileges, which self-protection from the illegal exercise of power by their delegated agents, suggests. The State governments, much older than the Government of the United States, in ordaining and establishing a common Constitution and Government "in order to form a more perfect Union," reserved to themselves the right to regulate suffrage. The act of Congress regulating suffrage in the Southern States is therefore utterly void, and we do not propose to weary the patience of our readers in its discussion. Congress has, by the use of force, illegal and unconstitutional, interfered with the question of suffrage in the South, but it cannot and will not stand. Public opinion—the people—have condemned it, and while the will of the majority is not the law of the land, it is of higher force and of more moral power than the unlawful acts of a party who are temporarily and by accident in control of the Legislative Department of the Government.

What we desire to show is how far this attempt to interfere with the right of suffrage in the South, and thus place these States under the dominion of ignorant and brutal negroes, has been condemned by the Northern people. The New York World has compiled a tabular statement of the recent vote upon this subject, and the figures furnish food for serious reflection for Southern negroes who are being used by white parasites for political purposes.

Three States have recently voted directly upon the question of negro suffrage, and each have rejected it. In a fourth—New Jersey—the issue was indirectly in the election of members of the Legislature, and a similar verdict was returned. The figures are as follows:

	Against	For
Ohio	255,340	216,987
Kansas	16,114	7,391
Minnesota	28,752	27,491
New Jersey	67,448	51,111

Now it so occurs that the negro population of these States bears but an inappreciable proportion to their white population, as the subjoined figures from the census of 1860 show:

	White	Negro
Ohio	1,171,720	18,412
Kansas	58,832	286
Minnesota	91,804	126
New Jersey	325,703	12,312

Such, then, are the facts regarding the sentiments of four Northern States in reference to negro suffrage—not merely within their own limits, but in the United States. It is the height of folly to say that the people of Ohio, with more than one million of white males and not twenty thousand negro males, would have abandoned their party organization and turned out in such full force to have denied this pitiful handful of blacks the privilege of voting. And Minnesota, with barely one hundred negroes, and Kansas, with less than three hundred, within their borders, could not possibly care as a matter merely of State policy whether these few negroes had votes. No. It was with them a question of principle. They have decided that it was not intended that negroes should take part in the government of the United States—it was the expression of a firm determination—it would be but an unsatisfactory excuse to say it was a prejudice—that the Southern States shall not be forced under the domination of negroes to subserve the ends of their own party. Nothing shows more than these figures how utterly repugnant to the American people, how antagonistic to the spirit of American liberty, and how contrary to our social and political policy, is the base attempt of Congress to erect a negro balance of power in the South, established on universal negro enfranchisement and partial white disfranchisement. So heinous is this iniquity, and so hostile are the people of the North to its consummation that it already overshadows every other question in the approaching Presidential campaign. The payment of the interest and the principal of the bonds in government currency, may, the fascinations of repudiation, pale into insignificance before this absorbing question. Public attention has been withdrawn from present political complications, from the events of the war and its heroes—all personal and political interest sink into insignificance before this one engrossing question. General GRANT, with all his military prestige and éclat, if placed upon this obnoxious platform will not be able to resist the force of the revolution which demands that the negro-suffrage reconstruction must stand. Whoever may be the next President of the United States, will owe it to his open and avowed opposition to negro-suffrage, and we repeat what we have said on a former occasion, that every privilege conferred on the negro in these Southern States (their rights have been and will continue to be willingly acknowledged and protected) will depend upon their own advancement and merits, as judged by the white people of these States. Mark the early fulfillment of our prediction.

Vote on Impeachment.

The men who cast their votes in favor of the impeachment of the President are destined to become as famous in history as the man who fired the Temple of Delphi, and for no better or more noble deed. The

Radical strength in the House is one hundred and forty-five. Of the absentees, but three took occasion to make known the fact of their favoring the resolution. There must, therefore, be eighty-five Radicals opposed to impeachment, considerably over half their number. How can men longer doubt the wholesome effect of the Northern elections.

The following is the vote upon the passage of the resolution:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, (O.) Boutwell, Brownell, Broomall, Butler, Churchill, Clarke, (O.) Clark, (Kan.) Cobb, Cohn, Coville, Cullum, Donnelly, Eckley, Eiss, Farnsworth, Gravelly, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, (O.) Loan, Long, Longbridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, Mercer, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, (O.) Orth, Paine, Pike, Price, Scherck, Shank, Stevens, (N. H.) Stevens, (Pa.) Stokes, Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Horn, (Mo.) Ward, Williams, (Pa.) Williams, (Ind.) Wilson, (Pa.)—57.
Nays—Messrs. Adams, Aldrich, Ames, Archer, Ashley, (Nev.) Astell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benson, Bingham, Brooks, Buckle, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Chandler, Cook, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Briggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Gutz, Glessner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hottel, Hubbard, (Iowa.) Hubbard, (W. Va.) Holland, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Kountz, Laflin, Lawrence, (Pa.) Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarty, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Nichols, Nicholson, Perkins, Phelps, Pile, Platts, Poland, Poxley, Pray, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Silgreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Unger, Van Aernam, Cullum, Van Wyck, Washburne, (Ind.) Washburne, (Mass.) Welker, Wilson, (Iowa.) Wilson, (Ohio.) Woodbridge, Woodruff, (N. Y.) Bann, Schofield, Selby, Shellabarger, Tapp, Tappan, Tilton, (N. Y.) Tilden, and Wood—101.
During the roll call it was stated that Mr. Cornell, of New York, had passed out of the Chamber, and that the latter would vote in the affirmative and Mr. Cornell in the negative. Mr. Brownell, of Pennsylvania, announced that Mr. Schofield was sick, but if here he would vote "right." (Laughter.)
Mr. Harney made the same announcement as to Mr. Twitchell.
Mr. Myers, of Pa., said as he was refused permission to offer a resolution of censure he would vote "yes."
Mr. Miller, of Pa., said he voted no because the evidence was not sufficient to justify impeachment.
Mr. Eldridge said he voted no for the same reason.
After the vote was announced a motion to reconsider and another motion to lay the latter on the table prevailed, thus preventing a resurrection of the subject.

Party Feeling.

We are glad to believe and know that the Conservative citizens of North Carolina have buried all old party feelings and associations in the sepulchre of common sufferings in the past and common dangers in the present, and it is a matter of profound regret that upon questions of such vital importance that there should be any, the least, exception to so commendable a condition of affairs. The meeting of the citizens of this county, held on Monday night, gave the highest and most satisfactory evidence that but one purpose animated the participants or controlled their action. Nor is this the first occasion on which the people of New Hanover have shown the entire absence in their action of former political feelings. During and since the war there has been no representation of the county in Legislatures or Conventions in which the party, formerly in the minority, has not had a member of the delegation—several times a majority of them.

What is true of the county is also true of the State. Since the election of Governor ELLIS, in 1860, no person who was formerly a member of the Democratic party has been presented by a public Convention or by himself as a candidate for Governor, with the exception of the insignificant and ridiculous attempts of ex-Provisional Governor Holden, for whose silly aspirations and disgraceful political vagaries no party can justly be held responsible. Since the war all good men united with one accord in the election and re-election of Governor WORTH, nine-tenths of whose appointments have been from the political party to which he formerly belonged, and so far as we know, there has been no complaint on this account from those who formerly differed from him.

This spirit has been universally commended, and no more more than in the columns of the Journal. When we learned that able and distinguished citizens of the State, who were called to Raleigh upon business, had met informally and appointed a State Executive Committee looking to the early organization of the Conservative party, we in common with every Conservative paper in the State, endorsed their action and approved the appointment of the Committee. We did not stop to look at the former political complexion of the particular gentlemen who composed it; we thought only of the important labors they had to perform. We knew that such thoughts never entered the minds of the distinguished gentlemen who were the leading spirits of that meeting, and although twenty-four of the thirty-seven who compose that committee were formerly opposed to us in politics, and a few of whom we have differed from very essentially since the war, we still warmly endorse the action of these gentlemen and feel sure that it will lead to most beneficial results. When we denounce such men as Col. ROSSMAN, for whom we have long felt the warmest personal and political admiration, for whose character, talents and services we have great respect, and whose friendship we still esteem, and to see whose name associated with his present disreputable political friends is gall and wormwood to our heart, and endorse such politicians as Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, a leading member of the Executive Committee, whose politics before, during and since the war we have not admired, is evidence as "strong as proof of Holy Writ," that we have sunk all past political preferences and prejudices for the sake of the true welfare of the country.

We have been led very reluctantly to refer to this subject because it has been said that the call for Monday night's meeting, emanating from the three gentlemen who happened to compose the members of the State Executive Committee from this immediate vicinity, did not give entire satisfaction as they did not represent all the political interests prevailing here previous to the war. We have already stated that the particular element of former politics represented by these gentlemen was in a minority in the committee, and we will now state that if there is any blame to be attached to the call in question, it lies at the door of the Editor of this paper, and the gentlemen are in no wise blameable.

Vote on Impeachment.

The men who cast their votes in favor of the impeachment of the President are destined to become as famous in history as the man who fired the Temple of Delphi, and for no better or more noble deed. The

We had consulted with many of our citizens upon the subject of a county meeting, and several had approached us on the subject, but none took action. Without any authority whatever, of our own accord, so anxious were we that New Hanover should be represented in the Convention announced to meet in Raleigh on to-morrow, the 11th instant, we published a call for a meeting last week, which was very generally approved. It being telegraphed that the Convention had been postponed, we withdrew the call, and substituted Monday last as the day, as it being the week of County Court, we thought a larger representation from the country would be present. This was still without authority, but founded on what we believed was a necessity that some one should act. When the names of the Executive Committee were published, we called on all of the gentlemen of that Committee within our reach to approve this call, because we regarded them as invested with authority to assemble meetings of the party, and believed their names would give character and authority to the call. Their offense and ours "lath this extent, no more."

We are glad to believe that the objections to the call were confined to very few, and cannot but think that these will withdraw all opposition in view of the harmonious action of the meeting, and the important objects aimed at. Political complications are too dangerous; the crisis too important to squabble over minor points. But one feeling, but one principle now animates the white citizens of the South, and that is the determination that Anglo-Saxon intelligence, Anglo-Saxon virtue, and Anglo-Saxon blood shall control the destinies of this country.

The University.

The last Standard contains a long letter from "S. Pool," upon the condition of our University. We have not read the article and do not propose to do so, but only notice it in order to proffer a little practical advice to the Trustees of that venerable Institution, who are to meet at an early day in Raleigh, for the purpose of inaugurating measures looking to its relief and future prosperity. The University of North Carolina has no son who is more proud of his Alma Mater than we are, or who loves her more. But our affection does not blind us to the fact that there is a deep-seated prejudice existing in this State and throughout the South against the University, which must be first and entirely eradicated before there can be taken any forward steps towards that high position the institution occupied previous to the war.

Questions of policy, which have influenced so much of personal and political actions since the war, have nothing to do with the reorganization of the University. Thank God, Congress has nothing, and can have nothing to do with its reconstruction. We have surrendered in political matters much which we held dear; personal honor has too frequently been offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of Radicalism, but as yet we have kept pure the great fountain-heads of society—our schools and colleges (those at least which have been sustained by the Southern people) are free from the poisonous influences which have destroyed the political and financial prosperity of this section.

It is useless for the friends of the University to attempt to disguise the facts which led to its prostration by referring to its financial losses and necessities. It is not the part of wisdom to hide the truth because it is unpleasant, or to attempt to rebuild fallen fortunes upon a false foundation. We tell the Trustees that it was a want of confidence upon the part of the people in the feelings of some members of the Faculty in regard to the great struggle through which we had passed, which has brought the University to its present deplorable condition. Fathers who even now mourn for the loss of children, or who themselves had borne part in the fight, were unwilling to have their sons educated by men who left their pulpits to welcome the hostile invaders to our shores, who came with the sword and torch, whose garments were reeking with the blood of our slain, and whose ears were ringing with the screams of violated chastity; or by others who solemnly swore that, during all the four years of war—this life-struggle—they never voluntarily gave "aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement" to persons engaged in it. This is no political question. It is one of sacred feeling, of social principle. The laws of Congress require that our office-holders shall take the test-oath—the Reconstruction Acts have forced upon us negro suffrage, and are rapidly filling our places of honor and profit with "test-oath" adventurers and ambitious negroes—but they cannot control the education of our youths—they never will.

Let the Trustees learn a wholesome lesson from other institutions of learning in the South—be careful to whom they intrust the welfare of the University, for in this matter the people will not be trifled with—they will not admit the claims of policy. The association of such men as "S. Pool" in the Faculty has already been its ruin, and we advise them to have nothing to do with such in its re-organization. The University of North Carolina can't be built up in opposition to the feelings (call it prejudice if you will) of the people.

Murder and Arson.

How often do our columns tell of brutal murders and incendiary fires, and, alas, how frequently is it true that the offenders are negroes. To-day we publish all the particulars known in regard to the murder of Col. Nethercutt and the probable murder of his wife. Our columns also give a few meagre facts in relation to the destructive fire in Wilson, which is said to have been at the hands of colored incendiaries. Why is this? Why this great change for the worse on the part of the negro race? Is it or is it not the result of recent education and late associations?

The county of Jones, in which the recent fiendish murder occurred, is probably the only "reconstructed" county in the State. General SICKLES removed all the Magistrates, the Sheriff, and probably other county officers, and filled their places with

those "unmistakably loyal." Colonel Nethercutt, the victim of this latest outrage, was a gentleman of social position, of quiet, peaceful habits, endeared to the good people of the county by honorable and faithful service in civil and military life. He was favorably known to the people of the State as Colonel of the 66th Regiment of North Carolina Troops.

Such is the county and such the victim of the crime, and five negroes are the criminals. Can it be that such deeds are the direct echoes of the teachings of bad men, or are they the result of habits of idleness and profligacy in which a large portion of the colored population freely indulge? We ask the more thoughtful and considerate blacks to look these matters straight in the face and see to what they lead. Look at our Court Houses—our jails and work-shops, and too frequently, the gallows. Why this marked change in the habits and character of the black man? Means if nothing? Teaches if no lesson? Providence intended the negro race for some other destiny than to fill the criminal box and the felon's cell—something better than larceny, arson and murder.

Has the negro advanced or deteriorated in the scale of civilization since his emancipation? The mere state of freedom can have nothing to do with the matter—it is the education which he has since received—the associations which he has formed—the influences to which he has been subjected, which accounts for the change, good or bad. These are indeed important and serious questions for the good and industrious of the race. There are many pleasant and sad associations which connect us to these people. Faithful service and honest gratitude we have received from them. Mutual pleasures and sorrows—laughing and romping together upon the play-ground—common interests in the sterner duties of life—watching by the same bedside, and mingling our tears over the same bier—bring recollections which indeed would forbid future hostility. More in sorrow than in anger are these things referred to, for while they furnish food for serious reflection, they sound the death-knell, we fear, of former pleasant, happy and prosperous relations, and mark the beginning of the end of a great moral and social revolution through which this country must pass.

Important Order.

General Orders No. 145, from District Headquarters, is before us. From it we learn that this State has been divided into five military posts. The post of Wilmington, as at present constituted, comprises within its territorial limits but four counties viz: New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus. The counties of Sampson, Duplin and Richmond, formerly within the jurisdiction of our post commander, have been embraced within other posts, the two first now occupying a part of the military post of Goldsboro', and the last named is a part of the post of Raleigh.

The order also contains instructions to post commanders, additional to those heretofore issued. We make the following extracts:

In addition to the duties which are already by existing orders, Commanding Officers of Posts are designated as Sub-Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the District embraced within the territorial limits of their commands; and will exercise all the functions of officers of that Bureau except so far as relates to the administration and control of the funds or property of the Bureau; and they are authorized to employ clerks and enlisted men of their own selection for this duty, so far as such employment may be consistent with the interests and efficiency of the service. All officers and agents of the Bureau, who may be on duty within the territorial limits of any post, will report to its commander and will be governed by his instructions in all that relates to the protection of persons and property within the limits of the District, the regulations of the Bureau and the orders of the District Commander. In all that relates to the details of administration they will report as heretofore to the Assistant Commissioners for the State in which they are stationed. The Assistant Commissioners for the States of North and South Carolina, respectively, will furnish the Commanders of Posts with the names and stations of the officers and agents of the Bureau on duty within the limits of their respective commands, and with a statement of any special duties they may have been charged with in relation to the protection of persons and property. They will also, by conference or correspondence with the Post Commanders, determine what officers or agents of the Bureau can be discharged and report the same to District Headquarters.

Post Commanders will keep themselves constantly and fully informed of the condition of the country within the limits of their commands, and will put themselves in communication with the sheriffs, chiefs of police and other peace officers of the Counties or Districts and will receive from them such reports as may be necessary in the execution of their duty. They will also, by conference or correspondence with the Post Commanders, determine what officers or agents of the Bureau can be discharged and report the same to District Headquarters.

By command of
BY MAJ. GEN. ED. R. S. CANBY,
Adj.-Camp, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.
St. Joseph's Academy, Sumter, S. C.
This institution is located in a beautiful grove, in the village of Sumter, S. C., immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and is of easy access from all points by rail. We have before mentioned this school in these columns. It is under the supervision of the Sisters of Mercy, and was established in 1863. A new, large and conveniently arranged building has lately been erected for a first-class Academy. One hundred boarders can be accommodated. Parents will not find a more suitable school in the country to send their daughters. It is well known to those who have patronized the institution that their children have been well cared for in every particular.

DATA, the special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, states that Gov. WORTH was in Washington City on the 9th instant, and had an interview with the President on that day.

Death of Rev. Wm. Crook.

We learn with regret the death of the Rev. Wm. Crook, of the South Carolina Conference, recently, at his residence in our sister State. Our information, which is gleaned from a private source, only states the fact of this gentleman's death. Rev. Mr. Crook was well known to the citizens of this city, and has many friends and relations in our midst, who sympathize deeply with the bereaved family in this affliction.

Fire in Wilson.

We learn that on Sunday night last, a most destructive fire occurred in the town of Wilson, destroying some thirteen houses in the business part of that enterprising place. The stores of Messrs. Rosenthal, Walton, Briggs, Blake and Kincaid were among those destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$30,000. The fire originated at the store of Mr. E. S. Walton. It is said to be the work of negro incendiaries.

Political Straws.

The success of the Conservatives and Democrats in the municipal elections in Massachusetts is not without its significance. Tuesday the Democrat candidate for Mayor in Boston was elected, and to-day the same story is repeated from Newburyport. Such successes have been unknown in these parts for a quarter of a century. How rapidly is the great Radical party falling to pieces. They have indeed been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Public Meeting.

A large number of the intelligent citizens of this city and county assembled in the Court House Monday evening, agreeably to a call previously published.

On motion of Maj. J. A. Englehard, E. A. Howe, Esq., was called to the Chair.

At the request of the Chairman, Hon. S. J. Person proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, which was stated, in substance, to be the organization of the Conservative party in this county. To this end it was necessary that the meeting should appoint an Executive Committee for the county at large, to take in hand the organization of the party and to push the work forward by every legitimate means. It was stated as being necessary also that delegates should be appointed to the Conservative Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh.

On motion of Hon. S. J. Person, Col. J. W. Atkinson and Mr. J. C. Stevenson were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

On motion of the same gentleman a committee of seven (7) gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted for the action of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed as this committee:

Messrs. D. B. Baker, J. A. Englehard, W. S. Devane, Owen Fennell, Jr., J. H. Murphy, D. J. Nixon and Dr. J. A. Miller.

The committee then retired, and the following gentlemen being called upon, entered the meeting with able and eloquent speeches, which were received with great applause, viz: Hon. S. J. Person, Col. Robert Strange, Jno. L. Holmes and J. C. McKee, Esqrs.

At the close of the speech of Mr. McKee, the committee through their Chairman submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the organization of a Conservative party in North Carolina is a necessity; therefore Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint an Executive Committee for New Hanover county, consisting of one member from each district, and seven from the county at large.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this county in the Conservative Convention for the State to be held in Raleigh.

Resolved, That the Chairman have until the 14th instant to make these appointments and publish them in the Daily Journal and Morning Star, of this city.

Col. W. S. Devane and S. A. Ashe, Esq., being loudly called for, entertained the meeting at some length with speeches of a stirring and determined character.

On motion of E. A. Keith, Esq., the Journal and Star, and papers friendly to the cause were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Labor Question.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec., 1867.

Donald McMillan, Esq., President New Hanover Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR: In my last communication I gave you my views of the present condition of our country, agriculturally. But, the facts are, sir, our country, at this time, is without an agriculture, for, as I have already said, it is based entirely upon labor. That labor we have not in our country at present, for it is worse than useless, yes, damaging, to an alarming extent, to rely long upon negro labor. We must have white labor, and that soon, or we are gone forever. Seven years of devastation by war, and its sequel, have left but bare traces of our former prosperity and thrift, and no available means whereby to recuperate our plantations and farms, or to rebuild our houses, factories and railroads; not even the means of comfortable existence, and, in many instances, of existence itself. With all the efforts of our white population, and all the stimulants given to labor, still there is a large deficiency of production, for the sustenance of our population, and supplies must come from abroad to sustain our famishing people, all of which go most conclusively to prove in my mind the great deficiency of labor in our land.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to show you the real obstacle to our recuperation and advancement, and now the great problem is before us; who can, who will solve it? We know that it is common to measure a nation's wealth by its population, but this law of custom presumes that populations are industrious and thrifty. This law does not apply to Africa, when it is known that the people are not industrious and thrifty, and it will not do to apply it to our Southern country at this time, for this class of our population, being indolent and thriftless, are a real incubation and an obstruction to advancement and prosperity. As already stated, labor we must have. But, what kind of labor? Where shall it come from and how? Who is to accomplish the great work of filling our farms, workshops, manufactories, and railroads, with a busy, thrifty population? How are they to be introduced? Shall the programme be? Means of emigration, and sustenance here, until they can earn it. Here is a contingency which must be provided for, and unless they are secured in transportation, and labor situations upon their arrival, they may not be induced to come.

It is probable that associations exist in England or elsewhere, to facilitate emigration to this country, by furnishing the means of doing so, or shall we expect to do so, and if so, how is this to be accomplished? In former times it might easily have been done by an association of capitalists, but this is no longer the case now, for there is no capital in North Carolina to associate, and you know very well that capitalists of the North, who hold all the money of the country, would not allow it to come South for the sake of an investment. They say Southern securities are rather weak, notwithstanding there is a plethora of money at this time seeking investment, and which is at a discount of thirty per cent. from its standard value, and with repudiation of it murmuring in the distance, which is not a good thing for the recuperation of this section, unless they shall be abundantly secured in very large profits.

Then, how is this difficulty to be overcome? In my next I shall propose a plan of accomplishing the end through the agency of our friends, and I request the officers of all our railroads, and I request the subject of some thought and reflection, they may the better be prepared with objections or improvements.

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For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11, 1867.

To Donald McMillan, Esq.,

President N. H. Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR: In treating the subject of introducing white labor into our country I do not propose to discuss the property or non-property of dividing our lands into small sections, and selling or leasing it to them, or of employing them as laborers for stipulated compensation, annually or monthly, in money, or as joint laborers to receive a portion of the profits.

I have great doubts of the propriety of dividing our lands generally into small parcels, except so far as those which are suited to, and required for, truck gardens, vines and fruit growing. But for the great staples of our country, those forming the basis of its exports, cotton, sugar, rice, to be successfully and economically produced, require large expenditures of money for machinery and other preparations, which small farms will not justify; hence the agricultural interests generally must suffer considerably for the want of modern improved machinery in its conduct, the use of which only can be profitably employed, upon plantations and farms on a large scale. This subject, however, will be considered hereafter, when we take up the question of sufficient labor, which will, perhaps, be time enough to determine its direction and proper appropriation.

The deplorable condition to which the planting States are reduced, not only by the ravages of war, but also by the industrial paralysis in which they have been held since their subjection, forces the necessity of some powerful effort to supply labor.

It will not do to sit quietly down and wait for emigration to flow in upon us. It is not likely to do so, at least for a long time to come. Emigration can only come when the fertile plains of the West, and Northwest country invites them, by cheap and easy transportation from their landing places in the Northern cities and remunerative wages for their labor? And furthermore, it is likely that a floating emigration will seek a country where *so-called slaves* are *unfed*. I think not. Therefore, if we would have our country settled by a class of industrious, thrifty white citizens, who will renovate our devastated farms, and cause the waste places to blossom as the rose; who will cause the hum of machinery in our factories and workshops to gladden our ears; who will work our Railroads, if they never yet have been worked, and who will serve as guards and protectors of them. Then we must arouse ourselves, and use all the means at our command to invite them by such inducements as will make it to their interest to come and settle among us.

But I have said there was not only a deficiency of labor but of capital in our country, and owing to our deplorable condition, neither will voluntarily come to our aid.

Our Railroads are all in successful operation, they are obliged to employ a large number of laborers, and by a judicious concert of action, any number of emigrants could be employed that may be required to come and work upon our Railroads, if they were secured in the means of transportation and employment and pay. To secure the faithful performance of their contracts, it would only be necessary I think to perform our part of the contract honorably and retain one half of their weekly or monthly pay until the completion of the contract. These laborers might be domiciled upon the line of this road at short distances apart, and be given the privilege of working with garden, pig and poultry privileges, make them comfortable, and they would be content. It would be their interest to guard and protect your roads from injury and your trains from incendiaries; if satisfied with their situation and country, they would *voluntarily* call in their friends from Europe to cultivate our soil and to fill up our factories and workshops.

This, sir, is the outline and starting point of my plan of introducing emigrants into our country, without entering upon a discussion of the minor details of it. This will engage the attention of those who may be entrusted with the honor of framing and executing the immediate plan.

[illegible]

In the above remarks I have merely desired to draw the attention of the members of the Society to the importance of these annual exhibitions, which are nothing more than the evidences or practical proofs of our progress.

I have only time just now to allude to the matter in the hope that other gentlemen present will discuss its merits more fully.

In the outset of my remarks upon the use of marl and lime as fertilizers, it may be proper to state that my knowledge

A very good time is in the fall when it may be spread directly upon the fallow and turned in with the plow along with whatever vegetable matter there may be on the surface. Quicklime should not be applied together with fermenting or decomposed manure, as it expels the ammonia and thereby neutralizes the fertilizing principle; when necessary to apply both it should be done at distinct intervals.

This effect, though, is not produced when the lime is added to fresh animal or vegetable manure, neither is there any loss in mixing marl along with manures in any state, it being a milder form of lime, but

RETURNED.—Bishop Atkinson and the Rev. Richard Hines, who have been in attendance upon the Pan-Anglican Council, returned from Europe on the 30th ult. We have been pleased to see Mr. Hines in this city.

Bishop Atkinson is at present sojourning in New York, and will shortly return to the Diocese. He is represented to be in excellent health.

The steamer upon which they returned to the City of Paris, of the Immann line, made the trip across the Atlantic in the unprecedentedly quick time of eight days and four hours.—*Baleigh Sentinel*.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Noon.
Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent, premium.
Gold 135½. Five-twentieths of '62, coupons, 107½.
Do, '64, 104½; '65, 103; new issue, 107½; Ten-
twenties, 101½; Seven-thirties 103; Tennessee Six
new, 104.
Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and
heavy. Corn dull and heavy. Rye steady. Oat
½ cent better. Mess Pork \$30 75. Lard du-
ll at 12½@13½ cents. Cotton lower at 15½@16½ cents.
Freights quiet. Spirit Turpentine lower by
at 52½ cents. Rosin easier—Strained Common
25.

nated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zella's Superphos-
phate of Lime, \$65; Zolla's Extra Bone Phosphate,
\$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$70; London
Society's Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whittaker and
Tarr's Superphosphate, \$70 1/2 per ton of
2,000 pounds.

— **FLUOR.**—The market rules without change since
the close of our last review. The supply in demand
is made up of bulky air-burned fluor spar, which
has little outside of local demand exists. The
sales for the week have been principally in the re-
tail way from store at prices given in our table.

— **GRAIN.**—The Corn market has been better sup-
plied by market arrivals, and the price has now
fallen to hands as fully adequate for present needs.
One or two lots have been sold from "Market" during
the week at 11 3/4¢ bushel, and the market is now
rather dull at this price for cargoes. We quote
from store at 11 40/100 1/2, in lots as marked.

WE HAVE, AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON
HAND, almost every description of Blanks
usually required in this place.
Merchants in want of Railroad Receipts, Bills
of Lading, or other Blanks, bound or loose, can
obtain them at short notice.
Checks of Great Britain, Scotland, Mexico, and
Canada, can be supplied from our press at once
or have their Blanks printed to order, at short
notice.
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100 Grand Journal Building
Princeton Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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